

## THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Sept. 28.—F. M.

Last week passed without the development of any additional financial "irregularities" or further misappropriations of trust funds, and in that way a satisfactory improvement was marked, and an encouragement given to the hope that the recent such events is full and complete. But the reasonable expectations that the fourth week in September would witness a general revival in activity, if not an improvement in values, in mercantile circles were disappointed. General movements of merchandise were unusually slow, and where there was not further depression in values there was hardly steadiness. Nevertheless the speculators for an advance in cereals more than held their own. In Chicago the corner in corn for September delivery was continued, and the price sold up 80 cents, and after a decline to 70 cents, again rose to 81 and closed at 80 cents; October corn at 57½ is only 1 cent higher than a week ago, and November and all the year options are unchanged. In New-York corn closed 25 cents lower for cash and October to 1 cent lower for December than a week ago. This Chicago movement in corn is draining the country's supply of the old crop, and will reduce the amount of the receipts in the interim off the new crop in condition for market. So if no accident happens to the clipper to-morrow or Tuesday (September 30) the corner may be continued through October, if "bear" speculators are venturesome enough to sell. Wheat in Chicago shows final advances of from 2 to 3 cents, and this is upon the theory that farmers will hold their products rather than sell at present figures. Interested holders are encouraging farmers to do so upon what seems to be unfounded predictions that Europe must buy our wheat. Present figures, however, are from 3 to 4 cents above exporters' limits. The receipts and shipments of last week at the western points show only small changes from those of the preceding week. The receipts of wheat were 250,000 bushels less, and the shipments eastward were 110,000 bushels more. Receipts of corn were 100,000 bushels more and the shipments 350,000 bushels less.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western ports of accumulation for four weeks compare as follows:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Week ended Sept. 6	6 bushels	1,205,879	1,716,170
Week ended Sept. 13	1,440	2,073,270	1,955,625
Week ended Sept. 20	1,440	2,061,213	1,952,430
Week ended Sept. 27	1,440	2,073,294	1,958,500

**SHIPMENTS.**

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Week ended Sept. 6	1,206,655	1,614,999	1,536,159
Week ended Sept. 13	1,055,630	1,757,280	1,551,990
Week ended Sept. 20	1,040,120	1,741,563	1,548,180
Week ended Sept. 27	1,040,120	1,741,563	1,548,180

The totals of exports of grain, however, seemed 3,000 tons more of grain last week than they did in the preceding week, with the remarkable change in percentages and low water rates, confirms the statement and cutting in rates. Premiums on grain last week paid over 15 cents per 100 pounds and these dues that made the first cut secured the bulk of the freight. Between the two railroads and the two great old lines, there was a clear showing of underwriters' took 32.5-10 percent of the total dead freight, and the Pennsylvania took 32.5-10 percent, and the New York Central 33.5-10 percent, respectively.

The following are the rates and percentages of the cost of the carloads east of Chicago of flour, grain and provisions for the week ended last Saturday, in comparison with the same week of 1883 and 1882:

	1883	1882
Wheat	1,000	1,000
Corn	1,000	1,000
Oats	1,000	1,000
Total	3,000	3,000

The totals of each article carried by all the railroads for the weeks of three years were as follows:

	1882	1883
Wheat	1,000	1,000
Corn	1,000	1,000
Oats	1,000	1,000
Total	3,000	3,000

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